constitution forbade a Catholic succession. There has been an act of Parliament stood in the way, but Lord Landsdowne has lately introment stood in the way,
duced a bill to authorize the Crown to send a minister to a
duced a bill to authorize the Crown to send a minister to
and in all probability, while I am now addressing this House,
and in all probability, while I am now addressing this House,
that is there. But that is not all. Lord Minto was sent to the
that is there. But that is not all.

and in all probability, and he is there. But that is not all. Lord Minto was sent to the J Italian States, just as I proposed that we should do; he was sent, not indeed directly to Rome, but to Lombardy, Tuscany, and Naples. He is saying to the people of those States, "Go on; we will stand by you; be just and fear not."

I regretted very much the confusion created in the House by a personal pass between two of my colloagues, and the more as the Chair by a vigorous irregularity (for I doubt much if a majority voted to adjourn) very properly adjourned the House. I regretted it because by that means my more as the Chair by a vigorous friegalant, much if a majority voted to adjourn) very properly adjourned the House. I regretted it because by that means my amendment was excluded. I wanted to appoint a full minister to Italy, with a salary and outfit of \$18,000 at least. I want a minister plenipotentiary to go, (and I would call him an ambassador, if the President will consent to the use of such a term,) as being sent on so great an occasion. For gentlemen will allow me to say this is a great occasion; we are called on by the circumstances to say whether we will or will not take part and lot in this great reform. When Gen. Washington was President in 1793 he broke the first treaty the United States ever made, but he did it because the supreme safety of the country required it; and it was a mea-

longer avoid taking some part in the current of events through-out Christendom. Are we to leave every thing to Great Britain while we have commercial interests and relations all over the world and a navy to protect them, and while we have conquered capitals at a greater distance from Washington than Rome is, and far more inaccessible? Are we not to send a minister there? Are we not bound to say to this Pope in our own vernacular, (and it is a very good one,) "Go-ahead your Holiness!" [Much merriment.] Surely we have the same right that Austria has.

right that Austria has.

My colleague said that no minister had been sent by this country to the States of South America. But here he was as far wrong as in other matters. Casar Rodney, Mr. Bland, and a third whose name I cannot now recollect, were sent as commissioners throughout all the South American States to fan the flame of freedom. At that time the greatest citizen of and to receive in return a legate of the Pope, armed with civil and ecclesiastical power, whose duty it will be to direct and control the "interesting political events" now going on in America.

Sir, I reiterate the assertion that this whole scheme has for own freedom to a similar movement, we were bound to give own freedom to a similar movement, we were bound to give to those struggling States the right-hand of encouragement. Nor was Mr. Clay alone in such a sentiment. Some years after, little Greece undertook a struggle for freedom; and what had we to do with Greece? She had not even any Pontine to those struggling States the right-hand of encouragement. Nor was Mr. Clay alone in such a sentiment. Some years after, little Greece undertook a struggle for freedom; and what had we to do with Greece? She had not even any Pontine marshes to benefit our commerce; yet a highly distinguished statesman now in the Senate—I allude to Mr. Wensere—made an eloquent movement in this House in favor of our tendering to Greece our aid. I maintain it is our duty to show to the world that we take an interest in the movements of this Pope. True, asking you to step over the Atlantic is asking a great step, and I am willing to submit to better judgments than my own. But I remember that in 1823 one of our most prudent and discreet Presidents, Mr. Monroe, suggested in his message to Congress whether it was not our duty and our true policy to say to the members of the Höly Allisance that they should not be suffered to plant a celony not show to the world that we take an interest in the movements of this Pope. True, asking you to step over the Atlantic is asking a great step, and I am willing to submit to better judgments than my own. But I remember that in 1823 one of our most prudent and discreet Presidents, Mr. Monroe, suggested in his message to Congress whether it was not our duty and our true policy to say to the members of the Holy Alliance that they should not be suffered to plant a colony not only in North but even in South America.

Here the hour expired, and Mr. L. resumed his seat. Here the hour expired, and Mr. I. resumed his seat.

Mr. LEVIN next obtained the floor and said : Before I proceed to reply to the gentleman who has just taken his seat, I feel it due to myself as well as my constituents to explain the allusion which I made the other day to the subject of the "tinder-box." I asked the gentleman on that occasion whether the torch of the incendiary had been lighted at the "tinder box;" and I am satisfied that he did not understand the bearing of that inquiry, otherwise he certainly would not have given it a personal application. If I remember aright, the people of that district which I now have the honor to repreent, once elevated my colleague from the third Congression district to a seat in the councils of the nation. So long as Rome or Ireland ruled it he represented it. He seems to think that the spirit of "incendiarism" still slumbers amongst think that the spirit of "incendiarism substitution that patriotic and much-injured people. Whether he will that patriotic and much-injured people. Whether he will have equal reason to defame these whom he now represents, have equal reason to defame these whom he now represents, have equal to the constitution of the constitu

the next Congressional election in Pennsylvania will decide. Sir, it is known to the country that at a time when the rights even of the Irish Catholics in that district were invaded aye, sir, after they had converted the church of St. Philip de Neri into a garrison—and it surely ceased to be a church and became a garrison when arms and ammunition were placed within its walls—when thus stripped of its sanctity, who defended and protected that fortresse thus prepared to vomit its flames upon American citizens? I answer, the Nativa Americans. Exerciting had been done to inflame and tive Americans. Everything had been done to inflame and infuriate the people. The "Hibernia Greens," with loaded muskets, were placed within that consecrated building. At D. Grover, called at my house and asked me to accompany him to that scene, in order that I might aid in saving the lives of those men, and preserve the church from destruction. We well knew that the *character* of a church is its best protection. If that will not protect it, arms never will in this country. When we walked to the rear of the church, we found two cannon loaded to the muzzle, one of them so aimed as to enter the window. Thomas D. Grover mounted the one, I stepped upon the other, placing my foot upon the touchhole just as they were about to apply the torch. just as they were about to apply the torch. I then pro-ted that if that church fell, I would fall amidst its ruins. I pleaded for the safety of the Roman Catholic altar. I succeeded, with the aid of the Native Americans of the district, in allaying the popular excitement. We carried off the guns.
We saved the church; and there it stands a monument of the protective power of Native Americans. We entered the basement of the building, incendiaries as we were, but we bore no torch, and there we found a "tinder-box," with matches and all needful preparation made to set it on fire. But, sir, the Native Americans of that district have put an eternal extinguisher upon any and every "tinder-box" which shall ever threaten the conflagration of churches, or the cold-blooded slaughter of American citizens engaged the exercise of their constitutional rights. So much, sir, for this explanation.

I now turn to my colleague from the fourth Congressional district. The gentleman has read from the constitution of the United States. Well, sir, that is the platform upon which I stand. He tell us that Congress cannot legislate upon the

the United States. Well, sir, that is the platform upon which is stand. He tell us that Congress cannot legislate upon the subject of religion. We all admit that; and Europe well knows it. But, sir, the States can legislate upon the subject of religion; and here let me announce to this House and to this nation a startling fact.

In 1843, when the Pope issued his encyclical letter against slavery, and Daniel O'Connell published his manifesto calling upon the Irish Catholics of the United States to carry out the intentions of the Pope at the ballet have upon the Irisa Catholics of the United States to carry out the intentions of the Pope at the ballot-box, (fer you must take them in connexion as illustrating the real designs of the Pope,) he called together in the city of London the most influential and wealthy Roman Catholics for the purpose of forming an association, having for its avowed object the overthrow of Protestant rights and Protestant freedom in the United States. A circular or pamphlet was prepared, which was dexterously and judiciously distributed; and in that circular we find the same ground assumed which has been taken upon the floor of this ground assumed which has been taken upon the floor of this House by my colleague from the 4th Congressional district— "Congress has no power to legislate upon the subject of religion." But in the circular they proclaimed the fact—and it seems they understood this subject well—that the States may change the fundamental law and make the Roman Catholic religion the established religion of the State! This, sir, in itself explains the secret of this extraordinary flood of Roman Catholic population now pouring into our country. Is it not, sir, somewhat extraordinary that the Romish hierarchy in Eusir, somewhat extraordinary that the Romish hierarchy in Europe have never directly or indirectly attempted to interpose the slightest check to that immense immigration which yearly transfers so many thousands from their dominion? I put it to the common sense of every man whether it is at all likely that the transference to our shores of such multitudes of the followers of the Pope would be thus leoked upon without alarm or regret, if the subtle policy of the Romish Pontiff had not given him assurance that the result would in nowise impair his strength or endanger his dominion? The document to which I allude was obtained with some difficulty by a gentleman—a citizen of this country—who was then in London. It was handed by him to a distinguished Senator of the United States, (Mr. Westcott,) by whom it was placed in the hands of Mr. Buchanan, the Secretary of State with the suppression

from me to charge the Secretary of State with the suppression of that document. But it has been lost or mislaid; and as it is the only copy of which I have heard, I hope that I may yet is the only copy of which I have heard, I hope that I may yet have an opportunity of laying it before the country.

The honorable gentleman from the 4th Congressional district of Pennsylvania trayels back to 1791 for the purpose of showing the devotion of Roman Catholics to the cause of human freedom. Why not take the position assumed by "Eugenio Macnamara, Catholic Priest and Apostolic Missionary" of more recent date, to show that "the Irish Catholics are best adapted to the religion, character, and temperament of the inhabitants of Mexico," and "to protect the Californians against becoming the prey of the Methodist wolves?" I was surprised that my colleague found it necessary to go so far back in American history in order to vindicate his position, inasmuch as, in his own letter of 1815, he denounces the Josuits, and particularly the Pope, to be "the scarlet-clad whore of Babylen." Sir, I never went so far as that. I confess, however, that I profited much by that letter from the pen of the honorable gentleman from the 4th Congressional district, and whom I expected to find on this occasion an able ally and not a foe.

Sir, Charles Carroll, to whom allusion was made, was the Sir, Charles Carroll, to whom allusion was made, was the contemporary of Lafayette. Lafayette was well aware of the heroic devotion to the cause of liberty which the Irish patriot displayed. Yet it was Lafayette who proclaimed that when the liberties of this country fall it would be through the instrumentality of the Roman Catholic priesthood. The honorable gentleman has pronounced a high encomium on the would-be nuncio or legate of the Pope—Bishop Hughes. That picture must have been well drawn or the honorable gentleman would have failed to recognise the original. I spoke of a

When the honorable gentleman from the fourth Congressional district declared that I could never have seen a Jesuit, I rose in my place, and, looking at him, exclaimed, "I see one now!" The gentleman asked if I intended to insult him. I replied, "Certainly not." The gentleman entirely misunderstood me; for, sir, aware that his former conception of the character of the Jesuits had undergone an entire change, and that he now regarded the members of that order as occupying the most exalted rank in the scale of moral and intellectual excellence, I had imagined that when I recognised in himself a member of that illustrious order, I offered an homage which even his nice sense would not regard as at all diswhich even his nice sense would not regard as at all di tasteful.

Without deigning a reply to any portion of the argument which I had the honor to submit a few days ago, the honora-ble gentleman, with his usual adroitness, attempts to turn the public attention to our commercial interests in the Italian States. The commerce to which the gentleman alludes is already fully protected. That commercial intercourse is with Austria, and is fully secured by our diplomatic arrangements with that Government. So far as our commerce with the Pope is concerned, have we not a consul at Ancona, at Ra-Pope is concerned, have we not a consul at Ancona, at Ravenna, and at Rome? In neither of these ports can a fishing-boat float in safety; and yet we are gravely told that by the creation of this mission all the great agricultural and commercial in erests of the country are to be protected and advanced! No, sir; this problem is more readily solved by a reference to the message of the President, in which he speaks of the "interesting political events now going on in Rome." We are to send a diplomatic agent to Rome, whose duty it shall be to take a part in the "interesting political events," and to receive in return a legate of the Pope, armed with civil and ecclesiastical power, whose duty it will be to direct

its object political power and religious connexion. The object is to centralize a Jesuit influence in the United States, destined to act as the ally of the so-called Democracy. It stain it!" The Protestant clergy have no secret confessional; they have no convents; they have no nunneries; their evary act is done beneath the broad blaze of day.

evary act is done beneath the broad blaze of day.

Is it not strange that under circumstances like these I should be charged with bringing the subject of religion into this House? It has been introduced by a committee of the House, and in a bill to supply deficiencies, leading the new members of the House to suppose that a previous law existed authorizing the appointment of this mission, and that all that was now needed was a supply of money to meet the expensions.

diture. Sir, the plan is worthy of the plot. The whole movement is jesuitical.

But my colleague points to the fact that there are but two Catholics in the House. Would to God there were more of the same stamp. Sir, the gentleman from Louisiana, himself a Catholic, resists this religious link. I have no doubt he represents the noble feeling and lofty patriotism of American Catholies, when he opposes the formation of this religious Catholics, when he opposes the formation of this religious tie, and protests against the extension of the temporal authority of the Pope over the United States, which is the ulterior end and aim of this jesuitical movement. For what need have the Jesuits of Roman Catholic representatives so long as their friends and supporters may be found in the Representatives of the American people? My colleague has extended to me a kind invitation to visit the Jesuit College at Georgeto me a kind invitation to visit the Jesuit College at Georgetown. He tells me I will find them bland, courteous, accomplished, and gentlemanly. Sir, I do not doubt it. I know not how many members of this House may have accepted their hospitality. They live, as I learn, most luxuriously. And the gentleman tells me that my "laste" may be improved by a visit. Sir, I have been suffering for some months past with that most terrible of all terrible diseases, dyspepsia. I am subject to attacks of "cramp" in the sto-mach. It is not the first time that I have received a similar invitation; and although it comes from a very high source, and although the organ through whom the communication is made is entitled to the highest consideration, I must insist on declining it. Suppose I should go and should be seized with one of those unfortunate attacks of cramp and should die, nothing would satisfy my constituents that I had not been

poisoned by the Jesuits.

Sir, the gentleman has alluded to the ancient Romans. suppose he meant the descendants of Brutus, who have ever been in love with the very manacles they wear. Why did he not, with his usual research, extract from the treasures of history? Why did he not turn to Spain, and point us to the not turn to Port servitude upon banks of flowers; where assassinations stalk abroad in the open day, secure of the sanctuary of the church? I will not pursue this subject. Enough is seen to show us that where Papal power locks and unlocks the souls of men to suit

where rapai power locks and unlocks the souls of men to suit her selfash ends, there can never be any moral or intellectual vitality, any civil or religious freedom.

But the gentleman tells us that the spirit of liberty is spread-ing over Europe If it be so, it is because the Jesuits have been thrust from power, and, impotent in the old world, prepare to make a last desperate effort here. The gentleman is distin-guished, as we all know, for his historical lore. Has he indeed forgotten that, just as liberty has advanced in Europe, the power of the church of the Seven Hills has been diminished? During the long night of ecclesiastical despotism, you look in vain for any recognition of popular rights. It was the reformation from Popery which, unlocking the barriers by which the powers of Popery which, unlocking the barriers by which the powers of the human mind and the spirit of free inquiry had been so long imprisoned, gave the first impulse to civil and religious liberty in the ancient world; and the history of free institutions in Europe is, after all, made up of the continual conflict between ecclesiastical domination on the one hand, and the growing intelligence of the people on the other. It is true, as the gentleman has said, that we sympathized with Greece in her struggle for freedom. I feel proud of my country, and I feel proud of the great men who vindicated the claims of Greece upon this floor. She struck for freedom, and America sympathized, as she will ever sympathize, when chains are to be broken and men made free. Let other nations gather in her train, as she waves her beacon-light over the vast expanse that now clothes waves her beacon-light over the vast expanse that now clother in darkness the greater part of the earth.

waves her beacon-light over the vast expanse that now clothes in darkness the greater part of the earth.

But let them engage in this work in our spirit. Let them strike for freedom of thought, freedom of opinion, freedom in its broad and large sense, before they ask us to become the vassal of Jesuit power. The gentleman, indeed, tells us that the Jesuits are "harmless," and asks why we should refuse to allow them to "colonize" this country. Does this need reply? Sir, go to the district which you now represent, and ask the widows and orphans whom they have made whether the Jesuits are "harmless." Go to the tombs of martyrs who fell in your own district in defence of constitutional rights, and over their hallowed graves inquire whether the Jesuits are "harmless." Nay, look abroad, and as you behold in every nook and corner of the land the evidence of their presence in all their subtle and ceaseless activity, poisoning the streams of education, sapping the Protestantism of your youth, whispering their well-disguised schemes in the ear of your local legislatures, and then ask whether the Jesuits are "harmless."

Ah! says the gentleman, the Jesuits are "harmless."

Ah! says the gentleman, the Jesuits are "harmless."

Ah! says the gentleman, the Jesuits and the effort to dissolve the connexion between Church and State. But that

solve the connexion between Church and State. But that happens to be a Protestant hierarchy, and under it Jesuit-ism cannot thrive. Their object is surely transparent enough. They seek a Roman Catholic establishment under the domina-

tion of the Pope.

Mr. MACLAY. Will the gentleman allow me to ask

question?

Mr. LEVIN. Certainly.

Mr. MACLAY. Whilst on the subject of Jesuitism I would not have another opportunity to make. I was not present when the honorable gentleman delivered his last speech, and I wish to know if the report of it in the "National Intelli-

oncer" is a correct one.

Mr. LEVIN answered affirmatively.

Mr. MACLAY inquired if the following extract was cor-

"Sir, there has been and there is a systematic effort now going on to overthrow American rights and American institutions by the means to which I have alluded. There are those who hear me who know full well that, a few years ago, a distinguished German historian delivered a course of lectures before the Emperor of Austria and the nobility of that country, in which he undertook to show that Europe's thrones would remain insecure so long as this example of free government existed in the United States. His name was Schlegel. In his eighteenth lecture he proceeded to show how to give solidity to the thrones of tyrants. 'Send your refuse population,' said he, 'to the United States under the control of the Jesuits. They will keep the foreign population separate and distinct from the American. They will prevent amalgamation, and a distinct political organization may be formed. Their Ballot-Boxes are left. Do this,' said he, 'and the work is done!'" "Sir, there has been and there is a systematic effort now go

Mr. LEVIN read the extract, and said it was

palm off misstatements upon the credulity of this House I have

Mr. LEVIN. I may be mistaken as to the name of the author, but I will produce the work from which the quotation was made. And, on the subject of slavery, it is true the Pope did not use the term American slavery; for he was granting his dispensation at the very moment tolerating slavery in Cuba and Brazil; but you must take that letter in connexion with the letter of Daniel O'Connell—the text and the commentary. I suppose it is necessary for me to quote, as I did heretofore, his exact language: "Where you have the electoral franchise give your votes to none but those who will assist you in carriving out the pipus intentions of his Holiposs the Pone." tying out the pious intentions of his Holiness the Pope. And, in order to corroborate what I before said on this subect, I will now quote from Capt. Marryatt's Diary, which

suppose my colleague will regard as authority fully equal to that of his Unitarian correspondent in the city of London:

"The remark of the author of the Voice from America, that "The remark of the author of the Voice from Imerica, that "aware of the implacable aversion of the people to monarchy, the priesthood are necustomed studiously to adapt themselves to this state of feeting," proves rather to me the universal subtlety shown by the Catholic elergy, which, added to their zeal and perseverance, so increases the power of the church. At present Catholicism is, comparatively speaking, weak in America, and the object of that clurch is to become strong. They do not, therefore, frighten or alarm their converts by any present show of the invariable results, but are content to bide their time until they shall find themselves strong enough to exert their power with triumphant success. The Protestant cause in America is weak, from the evil effects of the voluntary system, particularly from its division into so many sects. A house divided against itself cannot long stand; and every year it will be found that the Catholic church will increase its power; and it is a question whether a hierarchy may not eventually be raised, which, so far from advocating the principles of equality, may serve as a check to the spirit of democracy, becoming more powerful than the Government, curbing public opinion, and reducing to better order the present chaotic state of society.

"Judge Haliburton asserts that all America will be a Catholic country. That all America west of the Alleghanics will eventually be a Catholic country I have no doubt, as the Catholics are already in the majority, and there is nothing, as Mr. Cooper observes, to prevent any State from establishing that or any other religion as the religion of the State, and this is one of the dark clouds which hang over the destiny of the western hemisphere.

"The Rev. Mr. Reid says:" It should really seem that the

stern hemisphere.
"The Rev. Mr. Reid says: It should really seem that the

western hemisphere.

"The Rev. Mr. Reid says: "It should really seem that the Pope, in the fear of expulsion from Europe, is anxious to find a reversion in this new world. The crowned heads of the continent, having the same enmity to free political institutions which his holiness has to free religious institutions, willingly unite in the attempt to enthral this people. They have heard of the necessities of the West; they have the foresight to see that the West will become the heart of the country, and ultimately determine the character of the whole; and they have resolved to establish themselves there. Large, yea, princely grants have been made from the Leopold society and other sources, chiefly, though by no means exclusively, in favor of this portion of the empire that is to be. These sums are expended in erecting showy churches and colleges, and in sustaining priests and emissaries. Every thing is done to captivate, and to liberalize in appearance a system essentially despotic. The sagacity of the effort is discovered, in avoiding to attack and shock the prejudices of the adult, that they may direct the education of the young. They look to the future; and they really have great advantages in doing so. They send out teachers excellently qualified; superior, certainly, to the run of native teachers. Some value the European modes of education as the more excellent, others value them as the mark of fashion; the demand for instruction, too, is alway; beyond the supply, so that they find little difficulty in obtaining the charge of Protestant children. This, in my judgment, is the point of policy which should be especially regarded with jealousy; but the actual alarm has arisen from the disclosure of a correspondence which avows designs on the West beyond what I have here set down. It is a curious affair, and is one other evidence, if evidence were needed, that Popery and Jesuitism are one."

After reading this extract, Mr. L. also read the following

After reading this extract, Mr. L. also read the following ote-both of which, the note and extract, are to be found or the same page (159th) of Marryat's Diary in America, 2d

"There is nothing in the constitution of the United States of prevent all the States, or any particular State, from posessing an established religion."—Cooper's Democrat.

Sir, my colleague seems willing to create this religious link between Rome and the United States, destined to lead to the overthrow of American rights and American institutions, and tells us in language not be misunderstood that in return for all this wrong we will have a market for our sugar, cotton, and this wrong we will have a market for our sugar, cotton, and tobacco. If the proposition were true, the cotton planters of the South and the sugar-growers of Louisiana, Catholics as they are, would repel this proposition with scorn and indignation. But, sir, let us examine this point. I think it can be very readily demonstrated that the gentleman must have forgotten the geographical features of this question, or that he must have been grossly misinformed. The gentleman has gravely argued that England, making her yarn from the cotton of the South, which could be more chearly manufacture. ed by your slave-labor, annually throws into the States of the Germanic confederation, through the port of Trieste, in the Adriatic, and Hamburg, by the Baltic, an amount of exports from which she realizes a profit of twelve millions of dollars; and that for the annual export of your tobacco and spectacles of despotism there, presenting the realities of blood, civil war, social rage, desolating passion, and consuming ignorance. If not to Spain, why not turn to Portugal, where all profit of fourteen millions of dollars. Does the gentlethat Hamburg is separated by the breadth of Europe from the Papal States; and that over the waters of the broad and free Adriatic Papal Rome exercises no way, nor could one Italian Zoll-Verein have any influence? Or does he rely palians persecuted each other? Had not the Presby-palians persecuted the Dissenters? Had not the Presbyon my presumed want of information on commercial sub-jects in the perpetration of this gross imposition on the in-

After all, sir, the gentleman has not undertaken to reply to any proposition assumed by me in the speech which I had the honor to deliver a few days since. There it stands upon the record, and, as I said before, let posterity judge between us. The record will live. Posterity will remem-ber my prophecy, made in the Congress of the United State on the 8th day of March, 1848. Let coming generation remember that I vainly struggled to apply a preventive to this gigantic evil, and vindicate American rights. The representatives of the American people prefer that their children's children shall apply the cure. Fearful will be that remedy; for the stain which you this day affix upon the nation is destined to be washed out only with their blood!

Mr. DICKEY said he wished to call the attention of the House to the new missions which were included in this defi-ciency bill. He desired to have them stricken out of this bill, in order that they might come up for the deliberation and determination of this House upon the report made from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In the annual message of the President to Congress at the commencement of the last session he had not thought proper to recommend to his Demo-cratic friends upon this floor the institution of these missions. They were not then included in the estimates. They could not now be deficiencies. They were new missions, which were proposed to be instituted for the first time, and were included by the Secretary of State.

proposed to be instituted for the first time, and were included by the Secretary of State, upon the suggestion of the President, in the bill to supply deficiencies, because he desired to send out these missions before the present fiscal year expired. Now, he was not disposed to grant him the permission to nominate these men at this time, and to appropriate from the Treasury for their outfits and salaries. He desired that the House, both sides of the House, should discuss upon the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs the nature and character of our diplomatic relations with foreign countries. He did not know, what was the object of the President in his desire to institute this mission to Rome. It might be on account of the political reform which had taken place there, and which, to a certain extent, no doubt had been of benefit

account of the political reform which had taken place there, and which, to a certain extent, no doubt had been of benefit to the people. But he had been at a loss to perceive that the Pope had opened up that country to the Protestants of this country, that they might propagate their religious opinions there; nor could any minister whom we might send congratulate the Pope upon that reform, upon whatever else he might congratulate him. Now, if the object of the President and his party was to play a political game, and offer this as a bid for the Catholics of this country, and if his (Mr. D.'e) political friends desired to play this game too, let them make this cal ricends desired to play this game too, let them make this a full mission. If the object were to congratulate the Pope on his reforms, let us send a full embassy with full powers. We might find a Protestant from this country submissive enough to kneel to his Holiness the Pope, and kiss his slippers. Such an one might be found in the Democratic ranks, no doubt; whether now or hereafter he might be found in the Whig ranks, was a question for the future to determine.

He was little acquainted with the character of the Lemits.

He was little acquainted with the character of the Jesuits spoken of by both his colleagues, (Mr. Levix and Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL.) But he had recently come across a lecture delivered in New York by a gentleman once distinguished as a Democrat—as editor of the Democratic Review—Mr. Brown-Democrat—as editor of the Democratic Review—Mr. Brownson, upon the political reforms of the Pope, and the necessity of political reformation in Europe, in which he spoke as though the time was comisg when this reformation would be extended to this country. And what was the reformation which was spoken of in so high terms? It was the spiritual ascendency of the Catholics in Europe—while they might be disposed to give secular power to any one who would aid in establishing their religious power.

Now, how far this mission to Rome on the part of Democrats, suggested by the President, might be with the view of working out this unhappy problem in this country, he would leave for them to say. He trusted, he hoped, he firmly believed, that there never would come a time in this country when this "reform" should be accomplished. And yet \$\frac{x}{x}\$ ere was nothing in our State constitutions which prevented the

scheming, plotting, crafty, ambitious priest, and the leader of the Democracy supposes that I alluded to one of their chosen allies. Well, be it so. Did not Bishop Hughes desert the allies of New York, call upon his Irish Catholic followers, the supposes that I carried the political arens, and in Carroll Hall, in the city of New York, call upon his Irish Catholic followers, the supposes that I carried the political arens, and in Carroll Hall, in the city of New York, call upon his Irish Catholic followers, the supposes that I carroll Hall, in the city of New York, call upon his Irish Catholic followers, the supposes that Catholic followers, the suppose that I carroll Hall, in the city of New York, call upon his Irish Catholic followers, the suppose that I carroll Hall, in the city of the gentleman to other lectures in my hand, and dety being paraded through the streets by men who paid no at the gentleman to everify his quotation. Again, the gentleman to every have all the public schools? Was an encyclical letter against slavery in the United States. Now, sit, there is not one word in this letter in relation to slavery in the United States. The silusion in this letter recent sension of the whole of Maxice, by the into the public schools? Was an encyclical electron to its precent sension to \$1,000,000 on the sensition of the whole of Maxice, by the into the public schools there, he said that the records showed that the records showed that the records showed that the records showed that the public schools there, he said that the records showed that the public schools there, he said that the records showed that the public schools there, he said that the records showed that the public schools there, he said that the records showed that the public schools there, he said that the records annex them to this country. They might contain not a great deal of population, and there might not be a great deal of dan-ger to be apprehended from them. But, if he was correctly informed, the treaty now under consideration contained a pro-vision to secure, if not to establish, the Roman Catholic reli-gion in the two States to be annexed. If so, the President, in his message communicating the treaty, did not recommendat that clause should be stricken out; but he did recommendate.

that that clause should be stricken out; but he did recommend
that the clause which guaranties the rights of individuals to
lands granted under Mexican power should be stricken out!

But he had no particular hostility to this mission to the Papal States any more than to the other new missions which it
was proposed to create. He said if it were the mature opinion of this House to send a mission to the Pope to congratulate him upon his political reforms, let it be a full mission. He
had moved and succeeded yesterday, in committee, to strike
them all out. He intended now, if the motion to reconsider
should prevail, to move to recommittee him to the Committee them all out. He intended now, if the motion to reconsider should prevail, to move to recommit the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, for the purpase of having the whole of these new missions stricken out. In all his researches he had been able to find no commercial or other good reason for the institution of these missions. He found our whole commercial intercourse with Italy did not equal the amount of commerce we have with Hayti. Yet it was not proposed to send a mission to the latter place, because the inhabitants of that a mission to the latter place, because the inhabitants of that country happened to be of a different class and color. He referred to the exceedingly small amount—almost the entire want of our commerce, as shown by the printed tables of commerce—with Bolivia, Ecuador, and Gautemala, little exceeding in its entire value the sum to be appropriated for the outilits and salaries of the missions proposed. With reference to Guatemala, he did not know what our commerce might be, nor whether there might be any. It was well known that, in 1837, Mr. Van Buren sent a gentleman—now celebrated as a traveller—by the name of Stephens, to hunt about and see if he could not find some public authorities there. He did not succeed in so doing, and he devoted his time to researches into the antiquities of Guatemala and Yucatan. Now, it might be very interesting to send out another minister, at a salary per annum of \$4,500, and an outfit of \$4,500, to busy himself in collecting materials for another book. This was the most important public measure which he could perceive likely

nost important public measure which he could perceive likely to be accomplished by it.

Now, as to drawing more closely and intimately the bonds of intercourse between the republics of South America and our own, if, when we had established those missions there, we did not treat them better than we had our sister republic of Mexico, he hoped in God we should never send a mission there. We had wrested from Mexico, in our friendly inter-course with her, three of her States! He did not know but

course with her, three of her States! He did not know but it might be the object of these missions to prepare the way to swallow up all these republics, for that was the Democratic doctrine of the present day.

He asked gentlemen on both sides to strike out these missions, that the whole subject might be fully considered upon he report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and it might be recorded for if never the contract of the committee on the results of the contract of the committee on the contract of might be provided for, if necessary, in the regular appropria-tion bill for the next fiscal year. Let them not attach this matter to a deficiency bill making provision for the army in Mexico. He intended to vote for this; but he was opposed to creating new and unnecessary missions at a time when our re-sources were so exhausted. When in order he should move

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, said he desired briefly to address the House, to say what he had been prevented from saying the other day when he had unfortunately and uninten

saying the other day when he had unfortunately and unintentionally got out of order, and was not permitted to go on.

He should not pursue the general discussion of the subject
which had been introduced by his friends and colleagues from
the first and fourth Congressional districts of Penfisylvania
He was opposed to the introduction at all, in the consideration
of our domestic or foreign relations, of any thing that bore
upon the religious opinions of men. It had never before been
made an objection to establishing diplomatic relations with foreign countries that their religion was Episcopalian, Lutheran. eign countries that their religion was Episcopalian, Lutheran, Catholic; that it was any thing, or nothing. We had lately established commercial relations with China, whose religion was a seligion which we all condemned. It was now, for the first time, in forming amicable relations with foreign countries, that we inquired what the religion of the people might thes, that we inquired what the religion of the people might be. It was to this he objected. It was to the mingling of religious opinions, whether in this hall, in the respective States, or to the introduction of the two subjects among people who live amicably with one another, though holding different religious tenets, that he objected. In all countries, wherever the subject of religion had been introduced into politics and among the precise to inference their earlier produces the inference that the respective produces the produce of the produces the produce of the pro the people to influence their action upon politics, it had been an incendiary subject; it had drenched some of the fairest fields in the world with blood—blood shed by the hands of the same people, wherever arrayed against each other upon reli

ious subjects,
His colleague (Mr. Levin) had asked whenever the Catho lies got control of all the States what security we would have against their establishing the Catholic religion? There was an old saying "when the sky falls we will catch larks What security, he would ask, had we that the Methodists, the Epsecopalians, the Baptists, the Presbyterians, might not own religion? Look to the history of the past! Look to the history of the Baptists, of the Presbyterians, (of whom he palians persecuted the Dissenters? Had not the Episco-palians persecuted the Dissenters? Had not the Presby-terians, on our own free soil, among the mountain scenery of Massachusetts, persecuted those who dissented from them? He said, then, what security have we, if any religion should succeed in obtaining the controlling power in our land, that its friends will not establish it as the law of the land and perse-cute all other creeds. The security was the spirit of resistance to oppression which was now spreading in Italy, which had spread all over the United States, and which he trusted would be diffused all over the world; the spirit that caused men to prefer to suffer death rather than be trammelled by

religious despotism. Another security was, that in the progress of mind and conflicts of opinion no one religion could acquire sufficient strength to override all others.

But he had risen principally to say a word in reference to what his colleague (Mr. Levin) had said relative to the party what his colleague (Mr. LEVIN) had said relative to the party in the city and county of Philadelphia of which he (Mr. LEVIN) was the sole representative on this floor. He said, from the course of that gentleman here, that he was forming new aliances. He called the Southern members here to notice the remark of his colleague from the first district, which was in character with all the other facts and assertions made by that honorable gentleman. The extract was long, and he by that honorable gentleman. The extract was long, and he could only give the substance of what the gentleman said or this point. The gentleman referred to the letter of O'Con nell against the slavery of the South, and said it was to the action of Jesuits that all the provisoes were owing which had been thrown into this hall—meaning the provisoes against the extension of slavery; for Mr. O'Connell's letter referred to the extension of slavery. The gentleman said that he and his Native American friends in Philadelphia had held meetings to resist this influence. Meetings were held, he granted, by the gentleman and his party, but to denounce the Catholics; and the first provocation of those excitements and riots where men were shot down was the gentleman and his friends holding meetings where there were none but Catholics, and denouncing them in the most outrageous manner. He could also show the "Sun," edited by LEWIS C. LEVIN, in which

from day today, at that time, were inserted most outrageous tirades against Roman Catholics and all foreigners. But why cid he say that there was no connexion with the Native Americans and opposition to O'Connell's letter and the provisoes against slavery? He referred to the record of the last Congress. On the 501st page the Wilmot proviso was proposed, and it appeared that every Native American on this floor, including the honorable gentleman himself, voted for that proviso. Now, he put it to the gentleman whether he and his friends on this floor were then under the influence of the instance of of the Jesuits, to whom he said we owed the introduction of all these provisoes? That was about a year ago. But now the gentleman wished to change his position and that of his friends, and connect themselves with Southern feelings and

Southern interests.

He had received, within about two weeks, instructions from a very respectable body of gentlemen, representing more than half of his district—municipal officers, called the Commissioners of Spring Garden—all of whom were pure unadulterated Native Americans. They instructed him thus. [Here he read the resolution. It requested Mr. Bnown to use his influence against the ratification of any treaty by which territory should be acquired, if slavery or involuntary servitude, except for time, were not expressly forever prohibited.] except for come, were not expressly forever prohibited.]
Now, had the Jesuits prompted these Native American commissioners and friends of his colleague to send these instructions into this hall? These were questions which he would

like to hear answered.

His colleague had spoken of the Jesuits attempting to drive the Bible from the public schools. He supposed the gentle man referred to their districts. He had also spoken of its being burnt in the streets.

Mr. LEVIN was understood to say he referred to New

Mr. BROWN (continuing) said, if his colleague had reference to the Bible being burnt in the streets or treated in-decorously, he told him he had never heard of any such thing taking place in the city or county of Philadelphia. The only desecration he ever saw of it was the gentleman and his party on the 4th of July carrying the Bible as a part of their cele-bration—on ce, and once only, for the public indignation was

most opposed to introducing the Bible into the public schools were those most respected for their religious character and conduct. They said it should not be made so common, but that all the religious teachings of the young should be by their parents or their chosen spiritual instructors. He said, their parents or their chosen spiritual instructors. He said, therefore, when the gentleman spoke of Jesuits attempting to expel the Bible from the public schools, that he spoke against his own constituents and Protestants. All these charges against the Catholics of expelling the Bible from the public schools were got up, he believed—as the secret circular, to which his colleague—had referred, was got up—by those opposed to the Catholics; and yet the gentleman found fault with Mr. Buchanan because, when he received a mere printed, unattested gircular, he did not take solemn action upon it, and lay it perhaps before the House of Representatives as proof of a conspiracy against our Government. He had proof of a conspiracy against our Government. He had thought all such complaints against the Jesuits, except with a few zealous bigots, had gone down to the tombs and were

He referred to the History of the Native America Philadelphia, and asked his colleague if they had not grown out of his action and that of his Native American friends. The first shot fired, if he was not greatly misinformed, was by a member of the gentlemen's party in the market house; and when those Catholics—who were not the best educated Catholics—had been made to believe that the Native American that the state of pipelines. cans were coming to attack their domicils, the scenes of violence and bloodshed followed. He further adverted to facts to show the agency of his colleague and his friends in the origination

of these transactions.

The gentleman told of a tinder-box being found in the bar ment of a church, and of himself and Thomas P. Grover getting upon a cannon and preventing its discharge. Who ever controlled a mob (asked Mr. B.) but the man who made it?

In reference to Mr. LEVIN's profession in behalf of the Native American party of love of country as a controlling principle, he said if he had the record here he could show of repeated instances in which that party in Philadelphia had by their leaders offered themselves for sale like cattle in the market, transferring their votes by hundreds and thousands to men on the Whig ticket, and receiving in return Whig votes, in cases of the election of canal commissioners, of governor— and that these very commissioners of Spring Garden, who had taken it upon themselves to instruct him owed their elec-tion to the same means. Yet the gentleman said the Native

American party loved their country better than their party!

In reference to the remarks of Mr. Dicker, he said he thought the gentleman, in placing his opposition to these missions on the ground that President Polk recommended them as a means of buying Roman Catholic votes, haddaken a course as objectionable as that of his other colleague. The President recommended these missions because he thought they would subserve the interests of the country. The question whether we had comprecial intercourse before we establish the property of the country. tion whether we had commercial intercourse before we established diplomatic relations should not be taken into consideration. It had been the policy of Great Britain not to take it into the account. She had attained her commercial rank by having her representatives in the different parts of the world, can be fore their contractions. even before their markets were opened, so as to avail herself of the earliest advantages of them, and truly representing her interests.

It was no political question which was involved in these

missions. In his district the majority of the Catholic vote might belong to the Democratic party; yet they were divided, and in and about Philadelphia many of them had joined the Whig party. In Ohio the Catholics had been arrayed not long since against the Democratic party. He appealed to gentlemen from Ohio for the correctness of the assertion. They had been induced there to think that the Whig party were their true friends. This attack, then, upon Mr. Polk, that he recommended these missions for the purchase of Catholic votes, was gratuitous and incendiary. It was an attempt more bitterly to array the parties against each other. He deprecated this whole system of dragging the religious opinions of men into our political contests; and he could say, upon his conscience, that in all he had said in the city and county of Philadelphia for twenty years past, he had never attempted to make political capital out of the religious professions and opinions of men. He deprecated that either of his colleagues should have taken this incendiary position here. If it were all true that Rome—the Pope, the cardinals, and every thing else there, were linked against our republican institutions and forming their schemes to control us, it was the very reason why we should have a minister there to watch at the fountainhead these movements, to acquaint himself with the transac-tions in the secret conclaves of the Pope. Where were we to send our ministers, if not to the places so pregnant for evil or for good to our institutions and our people?

But he apprehended no such danger. As his celleague (Mr. C. J. INGERSOLE) had said, looking at the state of things

now in Rome, did not the American heart beat in unison wit of Pope Pius in his efforts for the amelioration of the conditio the steps which he was taking in political reform nothing Who would not rejoice to see the fair fields of Italy inhabite by a regenerated race? Who would not like to see the armed Roman again upon the theatre of the world fighting the great

battles of liberty?

Mr. COCKE moved the previous question, which was seconded, and under its operation the House refused to re-

The question recurring on the passage of the bill-Mr. COBB, of Georgia, moved the previous question

be now put.

The main question was accordingly put, viz: Shall the nays 15. The House then adjourned.

The following are the provisions of the bill as it passed : Be it enacted, &c. That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appro-priations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, viz:

For pay of one additional clerk in the office of the

Fith Auditor, rendered necessary by the increase
of lighthouse business, at \$500 per annum, from

June 1, 1847, to June 30, 1848.

For extra clerk hire for the settlement of the in-ercase of business in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, occasioned by the Mexican war.... For salary of the judge of the southern district of Florida, per act of February 23, 1847, from March 3, 1847, to June 30, 1848, at \$2,000 per annum.

For salaries of district attorney and marshal of the southern district of Florida, per same act, from March 3, 1847, to June 30, 1848, at \$200 cach

months.

For additional expenses of aundry new buoys for six months.

For additional expenses of a temporary floating light at Sand Key, Florida, in lieu of the lighthouse destroyed there.

For superintendent's commission on \$28,246, at 23 per cent.

For contingent expenses, under the act for the collection, safekeeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, of August 6, 1846.

For per diem compensation for clerk employed in the Adjutant General's office.

For per diem compensation for clerk employed in Ordonee office.

For per diem compensation for eight clerks employed, and such additional number of clerks as the exigencies of the public service may require to be employed temporarily by the Commissioner of Pensions, with the approbation and consent of the Secretary of War, during the present fiscal year, on bounty land business in the Pension office, at a rate not exceeding \$5.33 per day.

For contingent expenses of the Pension office, ...

For clerks in the office of the Secretary of War, being an unexpended balance of the appropriation remaining on the 30th of June for that purpose.

For outfits of charges des affairs to Naples, the Papal States, and the republics of Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador.

For one quarter's salary for each of the charges des affaires to the Papal States, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador.

For salary of the consul at Beyroot, from August 4,

des affaires to the Papal States, Bolivia, Guate-mala, and Ecuador.

For salary of the consul at Beyroot, from August 4, 1846, to June 30, 1848.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to employ such additional number of clerks in the office of the Second Auditor (at a per diem of not more than three dollars and thirty-three cents for each clerk) as are required by the exigencies of the service.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of \$800,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated, for clothing in kind to volunteers for the fised year ending the 80th of June, 1849, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to provide clothing for volunteers in the service of the United States," approved the 26th January, 1848; and that so much of said sum of \$803,000 as the President shall direct is hereby authorized to be applied to the purchase of said clothing during the current fiscal year.

DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS

DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS

To COMMON LAW, Equity, and Admiralty, of the Courts of the United States, from the organization of the Government in 1789 to 1847, in the Supreme, Circuit, District, and Admiralty Courts report of in Dallas, Cranch, Wheaton, Peters, and Howard's Supreme Court Reports; in Gallison, Mason, Paine, Peters, Washington, Wallace, Sumner, Story, Baldwin, Brockenbrough, and McLean's Circuit Court Reports; and in Bees, Ware, Peters, and Gilpin's District and Admiralty Reports. By Richard Peters, Gounsellor at Law. With an Appendix, containing the Rules and Orders of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Rules of the Circuit Court of the United States, and the Rules of the Circuit Court of the United States, and the Rules of the work \$10.

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It has been the purpose of the Editor to exhibit the decisions of the Courts of the United States in such a form as to authorize the citation of the matters which the work contains with the same confidence and certainty as would be obtained by the production of the original reports. To accomplish this, in almost every case, the language of the Court in giving the decisions has been faithfully extracted from the published reports.

in all other Digests the object of the editors has been to sup-In all other Digests the object of the editors has been to support certain propositions by reference to particular cases, and to collect the cases applicable to or sustaining certain principles. Without desiring to impugn the value of such indexes to the published reports or seeking to diminish its value, is is with confidence asserted that Digests in such forms are not authority in judicial proceedings, nor can they be relied upon in professional investigations.

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In the earnest hope that this work will be useful it is respectfully submitted to the profession. It is intended to furnish to the Bar of the United States fall and accurate knowledge of the decisions of the Federal Courts of the United States from the commencement of the Government to 1847, inclusive, and thus to place in the possession of every lawyer in our country a library of the Reports of the Decisions of the Courts of the Union.

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from a letter from the Hon. Rog Extract from a letter from the Hon. Roger B. Taney,
Chief Justice of the United States, to the Editor.
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